

The Tribune.
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Plymouth, Ind., October 10, 1901.

Never before has so much freight passed through Plymouth as is moving now. Cars and engines are to be had only in insufficient numbers, the factories being unable to turn them out as rapidly as they are wanted, and men are scarce and find promotion as fast as they can earn it by meritorious service. New firemen and brakemen are eagerly sought all along the lines. Look back to 1894.

The Indianapolis Sentinel disingenuously remarks that Mayor Taggart is taking some interest in the city campaign now being waged. Naturally enough. It is his campaign and Maguire, the ostensible candidate, is a mere figurehead. Taggart is making the speeches, writing the letters, furnishing the interviews, providing the alleged facts, directing the battle and standing as the paramount issue. It is Taggartism, a sort of peanut duplication of Tammany, that is at stake in Indianapolis and it would be strange if the boss did not "take some interest" in the contest. Even Croker takes some interest in the municipal campaigns of New York city, and he is the "real thing" in his line.

GOVERNOR DURBIN'S DUTY.

The only reason that actuated Governor Mount in his refusal to send Taylor and Finley back to Kentucky to be tried for complicity in the murder of Goebel was his apprehension that a fair trial was improbable under the circumstances. There was ample ground for such apprehension and Governor Mount did not have to search for it—it was thrust upon him daily. W. E. Curtis, one of the best known and most reliable newspaper correspondents in the country, went to Kentucky during the trials of the three men who were arrested. He was sent by the Chicago Record, a paper that was criticizing Governor Mount severely and hoped that Curtis would report facts to justify its criticism. Here is an extract from the report Mr. Curtis made:

The most learned lawyers in Kentucky tell me that the proceedings in all these cases are without parallel for partisanship by the courts and jury in the history of American jurisprudence, and that the Dreyfus case is the only one within the present century that can be quoted in the same connection. The proceedings before Judge Cantrill at Georgetown remind them more of the Spanish Inquisition than anything in modern criminal prosecutions. The juries that convicted these three men were not drawn from the regular panel, although sixty names were left in the wheel, but were summoned personally by the sheriff from among his personal acquaintances. Members of the State Bar Association have prepared and published a statement of the cases, addressed to the members of the American Bar Association and lawyers throughout the United States, setting forth the facts. It is a terrible arraignment of the Kentucky judiciary, but they tell me here that there is little public excitement over the convictions, because everybody knows that the court of appeals will overrule the judgments and set aside the entire proceeding.

The trials that were had completely justified Governor Mount in his decision upon the requisition and there is plenty of democratic evidence to sustain him.

The three men were convicted and the court of appeals did set aside the proceedings, as was anticipated, and new trials were ordered. But upon mere technicalities of such trivial nature as to be ridiculous in a less serious connection the new trials are postponed and the men are held in prison for months beyond the time the trials should have occurred.

The appropriate political moment for these trials has not yet arrived.

The men who have recently appeared before Governor Durbin say blandly that the bitter feeling which they admit existed during the previous trials has died out. Has it? Judge Cantrill, who presided at those preposterous proceedings, is now making a canvass for the United States senate, basing his claims on the part he took in convicting Powers and the rest, and the whole subject is before the people of Kentucky in all its phases. Cantrill and his bloodthirsty gang were quick to seize upon the assassination of the President and present it to the excitable citizens of their state as in some manner a parallel for the murder of Goebel and to make it impressive they rushed to Indianapolis with the dusty and spider-webbed requisition, knowing that it would again be refused, as they know it ought to be.

Every circumstance points to the fact that there is less reason now for surrendering Taylor and Finley than there was when Governor Mount mercifully refused to give them over to torture and persecution.

ROOSEVELT CHILDREN ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL

President Roosevelt openly resents any attempt to pry into the private affairs of his family, even if it is taken for granted by many that their every act is public property, now that they reside in the executive mansion. He does not pretend that modesty or a desire for exclusiveness has impelled him to take this course, but insists that there is a great chance that much notoriety will have a serious effect on his young children who are just at an impressionable age. He wants them shielded as much as possible from the inevitable. Mr. Roosevelt realizes that the doings of the white house children are of more or less public interest, but he says their heads must not be turned by too much attention.

When he was making his arrangements to come here as vice-president, the plans included the placing of the children in the public school. When President McKinley was assassinated and the children along with their father were placed in the most conspicuous position in the nation, it was predicted that these plans would be changed and that the children would either be placed in private and exclusive schools or that they would be taught by a governess or tutor who would live at the white house. It was urged that the attendance of the Roosevelt children in the public schools would make them constantly unprotected objects of cranks if the not actual kidnapers.

President Roosevelt laughed at these fears when after the children had arrived and the question of their education came up. Mrs. Roosevelt, however, was not so certain. Finally it was arranged that the boys should attend the public schools and that Ethel should go to the Cathedral school in Woodley lane. This is an institution under the supervision of Bishop Satterlee of the episcopal diocese. Ethel will board at the school during the week, but she will return to the white house to spend Saturday and Sunday with her parents. Kermit, who is a sturdy little fellow with many of his father's traits and who has an ample supply of self-reliance, will attend the Preston school, and he gave it out cold on the day that he was registered there that if any of the other boys tried to have fun with him because he was the president's son he would make it hot for them. Archie will attend the Force school. Here he will have as classmates many of the little sons and daughters of the members of the diplomatic corps who reside in the aristocratic neighborhood in which the school is located.

Theodore, Jr., will continue to attend the boarding school in Massachusetts which he entered last year, and Miss Alice, the oldest daughter of the president, who is expected to make her debut in society this winter, will not attend school. Quentin, the baby, is too young to go to school, and Mrs. Roosevelt will take care of his instruction until he becomes old enough to learn his A B C's.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR PAVING.

In another place we give in common language a synopsis of the statutory method of fixing and collecting the liens for street paving, but nothing is said therein concerning the basis for determining the amount of each assessment by the city commissioners. A great responsibility rests upon these officials, for, with little guidance other than that of common sense, they must find a fair and equitable method of distributing the cost of the improvement. If one man is permitted to escape with less than his proper share another man must pay more; if the city is burdened with a greater assessment than is rightful that sum must be paid by the entire body of taxpayers and other improvements must be deferred until it is made up, for the city gets no time on its portion of the expense.

The statute says that the commissioners, after viewing the property affected, shall assess the costs of the paving in proportion to the benefits derived therefrom, but not in excess of such benefits; they shall report the lots and tracts benefited or damaged and the several amounts of benefits and damages; the word "benefits" is defined as meaning special benefits peculiar to the property as assessed, as distinguished from general benefits to the city at large. It is manifestly contemplated by the law that the owner of each piece of real estate affected by the paving shall be liable for the amount of the benefit he derives from the improvement and shall be allowed the amount of the damage to the property by reason of the work.

On Michigan street the lots are of uniform depth and there is no fill or excavation, or other alteration, sufficient to constitute a damage. Eliminating the question of damages, as may fairly be done, the problem is one of benefits alone. If the benefits derived by all the property affected equal the total cost of the work, that is the amount to be distributed among the owners; if the benefits are less than the cost, then the city must pay the difference. It will not be contended that any piece of property will

be benefited to a greater extent than the cost of the work in front of and adjacent to it, to the center of the street, for that would be a manifest absurdity; therefore, if any lot is assessed less than the cost of the paving pertaining to it the difference between the assessment and the cost must be paid by the city, for it cannot be tacked on to other property. It would not be right or even reasonable to go back and assess property fronting on some other street, for that property might be assessed again for its own improvement and subsequent boards of city commissioners might make such assessments as would lead to gross inequalities, for they would not be bound to adopt the same theory as that of their predecessors.

We regard it as fair and safe that each street should pay for its own pavement and we think that the city should not be required to pay for any part of the work in front of any lot. We feel that there is one, and only one, just and equitable method of determining the amounts of the several assessments, and that is to tax to each lot the cost of paving to the center of the street in front of it, leaving the street and alley intersections to be paid for by the city out of the general fund. The benefit each lot derives from the improvement, as defined by the statute, is the cost—no more and no less—and that is the only right way to assess it in a case, such as this, presenting no irregularities in shape or grade.

RAILWAY MANEUVERS and EQUITABLE RATES.

A transportation official who keeps in close touch with railway matters said in conversation: "The extent to which the community of ownership has been carried and the results therefrom which are to benefit the shippers can best be demonstrated by drawing a line from San Francisco to Newport News, passing through St. Louis, and another line north and south from the lakes, through Chicago and St. Louis, to Galveston. This divides the country into four parts, which may be designated respectively northeast, south, northwest and southwest. The northeast section contains what are generally known as the trunk lines and their immediate connections. Outside of the Wabash, Clover Leaf, New York, Ontario & Western and a few minor lines lines of road the railways are controlled by the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt-Morgan companies. The Pennsylvania group consists of the Pennsylvania systems owned and controlled—roads, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western; the Vanderbilt-Morgan group of the New York Central system, owned and controlled roads, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Reading, Big Four and Lake Erie & Western. While the result has not been all that the projectors had reason to hope for, there has been less cause among shippers for complaint of unstable and discriminative rates than for some years past, and the curtailment of the practice of making secret rebates to the large shippers has left more net revenue in the treasuries of the carriers. Whether or not there will be as much success in maintaining rates in times of lean traffic is yet to be determined.

"In the northwest section James Hill, of the Great Northern, and some of his friends in 1895 acquired over a quarter of a million of shares of Northern Pacific stock at \$16 a share. Some disputes caused a severance of relations between the properties; but in 1900 it became evident that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill were co-operating. Their plans looking to an outlet for their lumber led them to try to secure the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the interest of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, but the price asked by large holders of St. Paul being too high they abandoned the attempt. About the middle of February of this year, when Burlington stock was selling at about 140, Morgan and Hill commenced to acquire the stock and in six weeks had secured control, the stock in the meantime having risen to 190. For this stock the Northern Pacific and Great Northern jointly guaranteed bonds issued at double the par value of the stock. The Burlington is a competitor of the Union Pacific, which had just before acquired the Southern Pacific company's properties. To protect itself the Union Pacific undertook to purchase a majority of the Northern Pacific stock, and this resulted in the Northern Pacific corner, when the stock sold at the fabulous price of \$1,000 a share. The result of the fight was a comprehensive agreement dealing with all the important interests between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, including the Great Northern Pacific, Union and Southern Pacific, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, owning and controlling 45,000 miles of road and earning some \$300,000,000 annually. Thus all the transcontinental roads except the Atchafalpa are brought into close relationship, controlled by Morgan, Hill, Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting for themselves and those whose interests are in their charge. These men real-

ized that the salvation of the railroads and the best interests of the territory they serve required harmonious co-operation in the carrying out of a conservative yet progressive and enlightened policy, insuring fair, equitable and stable rates to all, of which there was no hope since the transmissouri decision, except by unity of control. This, after many strategic moves, some bloodletting and record-breaking financial transactions, they have apparently secured."

DENUNCIATION OF ANARCHY'S ALLIES.

Speaking at a reunion of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Colonel P. W. McWhorter said in part:

The killing of President McKinley was unprovoked by any of the influences which obtained in the cases of President Lincoln and President Garfield, and was the result of what is generally believed to have been a plot of anarchists against the lives of various supreme rulers of this and other governments. The people of America have become so aroused over this dastardly conspiracy that every possible safeguard will now be brought into requisition for the protection of our public servants, and a relentless prosecution of such vipers as Czolgosz, his advisers, or adherents will at once be entered upon. In my judgment people who advocate anarchy should not be allowed to live on this continent, and steps should at once be taken for their banishment from beneath the protecting folds of the American flag.

The liberty of free speech and press, should be defined by law to restrict the wicked and silly violence of political opponents, who presume to indulge their evil and dangerous propensities in the abuse of these blessed privileges, to the danger of human life and the existence of our free institutions.

During the past two years we have seen the lamentable spectacle of one of our republican United States senators opposing and denouncing our President in and out of his seat in congress, even in time of war, joining hands with such men as Edward Atkinson, Henry Wade Rogers, Edwin Burritt Smith, and others, who were openly charging the executive with tyranny and murder, thereby encouraging anarchy and the enemy with which our army was contending. To these utterances is attributable the death of many of our brave soldiers in the Philippines, who gave up their precious lives as did our immortal McKinley.

Well may such men now come to realize their awful work. Well may they now be in 'sackcloth and ashes,' and by every effort possible attempt to escape the torture of regret and remorse. Well may they now strive by voice and pen to erase the blot they have stamped upon the fair fame of the land of their birth and adoption. They are guilty of sedition; they have they have encouraged resistance to our government, violence against the President and his adherents, and are, in a sense, criminal as accessories before the fact, and should not be spared the just scourge of universal public condemnation.

I need not be misunderstood in my reference to one of our United States senators. The people of Illinois remember him well; remember his threat to resign, and how promptly republican clubs, individuals, and the entire press of the state demanded that he do so at once; remember that he betrayed the trust reposed in him by the people of Illinois; remember how he disgraced himself by his efforts to force the country into war with Cuba before the President was prepared, and how he allied himself with the present day copperheads, the sympathizers of Aguinaldo, thereby giving encouragement, aid, and comfort to rebels in arms against our flag and country.

How can we consistently wholly blame anarchists for taking up the cry of 'tyrant' given them by even republican members of the United States senate, the apostles of prohibition, ministers of the gospel, and leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, who would teach them that our President was an 'unprincipled debauchee,' a 'military despot,' 'shoot-ing down a brave people who were fighting for their liberty?' So thoroughly had Senator Mason identified himself with the opposition to the President, and his war policy as to be advertised as one of the speakers at the Central Music hall Atkinson anti-expansion meeting held in Chicago.

The newspapers that cartooned McKinley and openly denounced and vilified him in their editorials also furnished fuel for the fire of anarchy—encouraged hatred and inspired the assassin until the life of our President was taken. And while we now seek to punish the wicked murderer, let us not forget those whose tongues and pens incited the deed.

If young ladies think sores, pimples and red noses look well with a bridal veil and orange blossoms, it's all right. Yet Rocky Mountain Tea would drive them away. 35c. J. W. Hess.

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